

and customers, and having the Legislature of our State under their thumb, we find it impossible at present to make any progress toward the final extinction of the few grog-shops that remain. By and by we shall do it by first demolishing the corrupt ring which dominates our State. There is no failure of prohibition in Maine.

To the Post office reply:

We are constrained to say that it is one of those explanations which do not explain. General Dow's contention is that every vestige of the liquor traffic might be swept from the State in six months and might have been swept from it within the same period at any time within the past twenty years, if the Legislature had only passed certain laws which the Prohibitionists asked of it. But the Legislature did not go on for twenty years refusing to pass laws which the people want. General Dow attributes the whole trouble to "the corrupt ring which dominates our State." But no ring ever dominates any State for twenty years so as to prevent the passage of laws which public sentiment demands. It is a question of time, and it is a question of time to which it is opposed, but the strongest ring ever known in this country could not have defeated the will of the people. It is a question of time, and it is a question of time to which it is opposed, but the strongest ring ever known in this country could not have defeated the will of the people. It is a question of time, and it is a question of time to which it is opposed, but the strongest ring ever known in this country could not have defeated the will of the people.

Correspondence containing news of interest or value to the readers of this paper, and which will be paid for if used.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Selected letters will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed. Persons sending articles should keep copies. Contributions for which compensation is expected must be marked with the name.

The News has a larger average daily circulation than any three daily newspapers published in Indiana combined.

Persons desiring THIS NEWS served at their homes can secure it by postal order request, or by direct remittance to the News office. Delivery is irregular, please make immediate remittance to the office.

Persons desiring this paper sent by application. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper must be the time when the subscription expires. Renewal orders, unless accompanied by cash or draft, should be made payable to the order of JOHN H. BOLLIDAY & CO.

Telephone calls.

Editorial rooms, 773 S. Washington street, 101.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than this morning's snow storm.

GENERAL HARRISON and his wife are making an auspicious social beginning. Their kindly reception of their Indiana friends has the merit of true Western hospitality.

CAMPING correspondents who send themselves by sending out fairy tales about Hoosiers are green with envy, that's all. It's as plain as anything that the Indian is on top.

The Washington Post, in a very neatly turned paragraph, extends its heartfelt commendation to the long list of gentlemen named for the Cabinet who didn't get in. We fear the Post has a hard heart, refined as its fiction.

It's a great shame, that of the American bootlers in Canada to prevent legislation that will send them over the border in the custody of Sheriff. If they can "lobby" and use "sugar" on the Canadian Legislators as successfully as they stole money, they can sleep the sleep of the just without plugging furniture against the door.

GENERAL BADGER persists in keeping himself before the public, and by processes which are not at all flattering to him. His lung fast to General Grant all the time he lived, and now nothing will do but for him to annoy his old friend's family, and try to eat reflections upon the literary work which the great soldier left as a legacy to his countrymen.

The Legislature would have done better to raise the taxes than create so much debt. To borrow is simply putting off the day and increasing the cost. With our vast array of State interests, now and enlarged institutions, a greater revenue is necessary, and it is poor policy to raise it all by debt. Heavier taxes are a necessity, and a moderate increase now will make the burden lighter than it soon will be.

It is nothing short of a disgrace that the Government should allow itself to be trifled with in regard to the Oklahoma lands. A dispatch from Wichita this morning says, and the instance is only one of many, that trains are carrying to the territory from 100 to 150 persons daily. Many are ill-prepared to meet the hardships of settlers and a great deal of suffering is the result. A conflict with the soldiers will follow if in many more that are better known and more opaquely commented on. As a rule the eldest son takes all the estate, except so much of the cash accumulation as the present possessor may have preserved and think it worth his while to use for the benefit of his other children. The effect is that younger sons have to live on an allowance that places them at a disadvantage with many young men of lower birth and social position, and the case is made worse by the fact that the younger sons are often by such deficiencies as Theodor describes in his "Yellowplush" papers where the "Earl of Crab" doesn't pay his son "Algernon Percy Devenance," his three hundred pounds half the time, and the latter turns gambler, swindler and general scoundrel in consequence. As a matter of fact, however, the savings of an estate are largely retained to provide marriage portions for daughters, and younger sons get the less because of it.

Thus it comes that the younger sons of the nobility are placed in about as unpleasant a position as honorable men can endure without some sort of outbreak against a silly and mischievous social restriction. The son of a peer must not demean himself by going into business, and he has no adequate support from home, while the demands of his special position can be met only by a considerable income. Scores of the unfortunate young men follow a nearly indebt and wind up in the court of bankruptcy as the direct result of this social elevation or separation. The famous aristocratic "dead beat" and swindler, Sir Cecil Darnley, once complained to a newspaper man of Indianapolis, who met him in Boulogne, that his sister had disgraced the family by marrying a man of the great London brewing firm, "Truman Hanbury & Buxton," because Mr. Hanbury, though a member of Parliament, and a wealthy and highly esteemed man, "was in trade."

Within the last generation, however, some measure of practical common sense has got abroad among the younger sons of noble stock, and they find paying occupations and follow them honorably and successfully. The "learned professions"—law and divinity—have always been always held in high esteem, and the sons of noble blood condescend to earn a living, when the army or navy had no vocation, but it is only in very recent times that young noblemen have dared to work, to follow vulgar money-making pursuits, mercantile and otherwise. A son of the Duke of Argyll, it will be remembered, was partner in a New York store, and attended to his business like a man of sense. A noble lady has lately made a handsome business for herself by her good taste in the dress-

making line in London. Several young, but poor, nobles, have done a good stroke of business in this country in the cattle trade. A prominent peer holds entire possession of a valuable car line in London. A great many peers have larger interests as "sleeping partners" in mercantile houses. But these derelictions of noble duty, forgetfulness of the "noblesse oblige" are not avowed. Independence of feeling and force of common sense have not got up to that mark yet.

No the portentious youngsters of ancient houses, who won't go into the church, or can't get into the army or navy, and have no taste for the "uncleanlinesses of the vulgar" to make their way in the courts, are trying to learn from the ex-United States Minister what chance they can have in the common place competitions of common business in this country. It is a wholesome sign, one among others indicating the decline and fall of the traditional exclusiveness and superiority of the nobility which, as a political power, steadily "appropriates an end," as Huxley says. The sanctity of rank gives way before the pressure of want, and when it becomes common, as it soon will, no doubt, for the younger sons of the aristocracy to go openly into trade, the barrier between the people and the hereditary legislative power of the peers will be a good deal lower or opened by a good many more possible breaches than it is now.

SKILL IN JEWELRY MAKING.

Foreigners, Especially the Japanese, Now Patronize the New York Artisans.

(New York Sun.)

A levy of pretty girls, who were crowded one afternoon recently around the counter of a Maiden Lane jeweler admiring his stock of various sizes, each coin set in framework of silver or gold, and linked together with tiny hooks of exquisite workmanship.

"What a deliciously odd design," cried one of the girls, looking at a necklace.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

"It is something new, that's a fact," replied the jeweler; "and what's more, there isn't anything like it in town, either. These coins were sent to me from Japan, through a New York importing house, to be made into necklaces as a present for some lady of social distinction in Japan. These gold coins are over 500 years old, and what makes them so interesting is the fact that they were the property of a Japanese nobleman who lived in the time of the great Japanese emperor, the Mikado."

"What a beautiful necklace!" cried another girl, looking at a bracelet.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

army. He received congratulatory messages from the Emperor, Prince Bismarck, and from numerous societies throughout the empire, and will be banqueted to-night.

the market a week and a half, killed western and
40%. Cows—Receipts 41,000 bushels, sales 30,000
bushels; dull and weak; Western 25¢@c. Beef—
Quiet; extra, mess 57¢, plate 53.00@57. Pork
—First new mess 100.00, old 40¢.

Telephone 733.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm heretofore known as Matzke & Arnold has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Adolph Matzke, 125 and 130 Prospect st. Adolph Matzke, Herman Arnold.

Adding beds, book-cases, writing desks, hall trees, rugs, brasses, velvet and ingrain carpets of all kinds. Goods guaranteed first-class and prices the lowest. Mail and secure the bargains this week. Don't miss the chance of your lifetime. Wilson & Rupert, 40 N. Washington st., corner Kentucky ave.

er Chicago, except Sunday, 11:25 a. m., arriving Chicago at 6:25 p. m. For Chicago, daily, 11:25 a. m., arriving at Chicago 7:25 a. m. Mowen no longer operates daily, 6 p. m. Pullman sleeping car service on all through trains. Ticket office at Baltimore—no.

ABOUT INAUGURATION DAY

One inauguration has passed and gone, but we have one that comes as well as a day on which we inaugurate special cuts in different departments, and to give to thousands a chance for goods that they appreciate fully, and at crowded low prices. This day is

EVERY FRIDAY.

For this week's day we inaugurate the following:

Black Gros Grain Silk 50c, cheap at \$1.25.

Gentlemen's pure Linen Collars 10c, or \$1.10 per dozen.

Gentlemen's pure Linen Cuffs 17c a pair, or \$1.25 a dozen.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, 10c.

Ladies' Hemstitch, new styles and very cheap.

Corsets 50c, worth \$1.

Ladies' colored and white Mull Ties at 25c.

Large Embroidered Aprons, 50c.

Gold Spring Shawls at half price.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

Light Wines, 50c, worth \$1.

A MODERN HOSPITAL

ITS APPARATUS AND METHODS.

Treatment of the Sick and Injured at St. Vincent's—Something About the Sisters of Charity and Their Work.

Suppose a stranger without friends or home is hurt in the streets of the city. What should be done with him?

Indianapolis, like other large cities, is provided with hospitals where the best medical and surgical treatment known to these professions can be provided. The City Hospital, particularly designed for citizens of Indianapolis, has been equipped with all desirable appliances.

And now St. Vincent's Hospital, recently constructed especially for the Sisters of Charity, has been opened. No one not familiar with what a large and complete hospital is, has proper idea of the accommodations which this institution affords. It is one of the best equipped institutions in the West. To those who measure these things in dollars it may be of interest to know that the building proper, not including furnishings, cost \$150,000. The ground (the old Hay Hotel site) was purchased at a cost of \$20,000.

If it should be determined to take an injured man there the ambulance would convey him to the entrance street entrance.

There, instead of being carried with many a groan to the operating room, he is met by the attendant with an easy rolling car. There he is laid out on a cot, and on any of the five floors of the building. The car thus rolls smoothly over the floors. The injured man—return to a supposed patient at the bedside in the corridors at the general entrance, which is close to the entrance. Arrangements are made there through steam and a natural gas stove to heat the room to 100 degrees.

Injured men are often in a chill and it is necessary to restore them. An operating table and an easy invalid chair, an instrument table with douches, etc., are in the room. All of this furniture is on wheels. The floor is oiled, and any blood or filth is easily cleaned up. This is true of the floor in all the wards. There is not a carpet to be found or anything that would catch and hold dirt in any of the operating rooms or sick wards. Strips of pretty linoleum are provided in the corridors at the general entrance and through the long halls. Another feature noticeable is the cement wainscoting. Wooden work would be difficult to clean and especially when old. The cement is as hard as marble, cleaned easily and just the thing to prevent accumulations of disease germs or dust. The building is finished exquisitely in natural oak and ash.

From the operating-room the patient is removed to the elevator—every inch of the way on wheels. He is then conveyed, with out taking him from the movable chair, to any floor and room desired. The second floor contains the male wards; the third the female. On each floor is a general ward for patients. The beds are not iron, as hospital beds usually are. The Sisters thought iron looked uninviting. The beds are all of active oak. Each ward is provided with open grates, where natural gas fires blaze brightly. The fireplaces are set off in tile and there is a touch of high art to the mantle work that gratefully relieves the eye.

The patient may call any reputable physician to wait upon him. A corps of physicians and surgeons are attached to the institution, and these are always at call, but if any other than these are desired the patient is at liberty to call upon him. If the patient desires to have a room to himself he or she is accommodated at a reasonable price. Any quality of furniture may be had. The attendance in any case is the same. The Sisters keep continual watch over all. The private rooms are beautifully designed, with windows of large design, carpets of rare patterns and the accommodations second to none that one would expect to find at a first-class hotel.

The ventilation and light are features of which the hospital authorities are rightfully proud. Each ward is provided with glass sliding inside shutters. Every transom is set on adjustable frames. Currents of air force out all the impurities. Steam heat is dependent upon the grate and the grate is provided with ventilation. For summer, in lieu of grates, a flame of gas will be burned in the ventilating flues. This will create an upward current of air that will suck out the bad odors. At the same time the gas flame, shining through heavy colored glass, will give a mild light to the room and will add no heat, as the air chambers are cut off entirely from the living apartments.

Every housekeeper would be delighted with the cooking arrangements. Cooking for six or seven patients, for the Sisters and the hired help, is all done in one kitchen, on the lower floor and off in one wing. When the food has been prepared it is not carried through the hall, but is taken out by the elevator to a waiter, thence it is wheeled to a food elevator and hoisted to the floor and apartment for which it is intended. The food is then served by a waiter or attendant. If the patients can not eat at once the food is placed in an oven attached to the steam heating apparatus and there kept warm until required. In each apartment is a dining and dining-room. Dishes, clean and cheery, are kept there, and the patients are served at their beds in their private rooms, or in the wards, just as desired or circumstances direct. For the convalescent small dining-rooms are provided. No kitchen odors are permitted to penetrate to the sick or sitting-rooms and wards.

Water, hot and cold, is pumped to every apartment. Everything is right at hand just as in a private home. The Sisters want it most. Reading-rooms and play-rooms, where games may be indulged in, are provided, and the hospital is a little world to itself.

It is known to but few that the Sisters of Charity are an order separate and different from all the Catholic Sisters. They do not ask for charity. They dispense it. They solicit no alms. They are not only educated in the church, but in medicine, in nursing, in books or in whatever they need for the service of the sick. For instance, the Sister Superior, Mary Stella, is a pharmacist. In the chemical room she fills out all the hospital prescriptions. All the Sisters are trained at the parent House near Baltimore. All tell there are about 1,400 of them in the country. At St. Vincent's there are eight, but one would think from what they accomplish that there are eighty.

Dust and Mud Alternates.

Yesterday was a disastrous day for merchants on Washington street. The dust was scooped up from the asphalt pavement in clouds and whirled into every door, window and crevice. A fire on the street, the worry of waiting for the city to clean the pavement, has asked for bids for cleaning the pavement between Pennsylvania and Meridian. The Council directed the Street Commissioner to clean the pavements nightly. He has no adequate apparatus but he has an old sweeper which his predecessor used and which would scrape up the top layers of dirt.

The Sound of the Graveling.

They have a literary society up in the northeast part of the city, and the society last night was honored with the presence of a young lady from Boston.

"Isn't this lovely weather," said a young lady from Boston, "Boston?" "I just think it perpetually iridescent, apocryphally immense."

The silence that followed this announcement was only disturbed by the sound of the toothbrushes.

Officers of the W. C. T. U.

General satisfaction was expressed in the report made before the meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. yesterday. The W. C. T. U. Dining Hall has been profitable. Mrs. Dr. K. Lottin was elected President; Mrs. T. H. Harvey, Vice President; Mrs. Fretzmaier, Secretary, and Mrs. J. C. Page, Treasurer.

The German Candidates.

It has been taken for granted that the Germans would have a representative on each of the new boards that have been created for this city by the Legislature. For the Police Board Henry Bauer, President of the German Orphan Asylum, a man of sterling worth, has been endorsed by many citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

Julia Marlowe at the Grand-Military Band at Tomlinson Hall.

Miss Julia Marlowe will begin an engagement to-night at the Grand, and if the half said about the lady is true, a dramatic treat is in store for those who attend. "Robt" Ingerson has written a personal note to Hon. Wm. H. Calkins, speaking of the engagement of Miss Marlowe in this city, and telling him "if he has sense enough to remain away from the inauguration (and Mr. Calkins had) to see and see the best actress on the stage." It is claimed that she is the most promising artist now in America. She is supported by Charles Barron and a company strong enough within itself to carry a play. "The Hunchback" is selected for to-night, and there is a big reserve. The same piece will be repeated to-morrow afternoon, and the engagement will close to-morrow night with "Twelfth Night." There will be no advance in matinee prices.

Dennis Thompson's new play, "The Two Sisters," will be at the Grand Opera House with the opening of next week, to be followed by the Carleton Opera Company. Known as "The Crook" will appear at English's during the latter part of the week.

To-morrow afternoon at the Eden Musee there will be a "nickel" matinee, for the benefit of the children. The Migrant Company continues the attraction at the Park.

Charles Davis will open to-night at English's, in his new play, "One of the Old Stock," for which it is claimed it has proven a greater success than "Alvin Kralie."

Marshall's Military Band, of Topeka, Kan., a famous musical organization, which accompanied General Harrison's regiment to Washington and is now on the return home, will give a popular concert to-night at Tomlinson Hall, a stop having been made here in obedience to a general request. The band attracted great attention while in Washington. It numbers forty-four pieces and in every respect is well trained. The program to-night will include a number of choice selections, among which are numbered: Overture, "William Tell," by Rossini; "Ten Minutes with the Minstrels," by Sousa; "Selections from Ernani," by Jacobowski; "Waltz Among the Palm Trees," by Loebl; "Germania Before Paris," by Trankler; "Hunting Scene," by Bucchiani; "The Forest," by Michailis, and a cornet solo by A. W. Lacy. "Spanish Serenade," by Ellenberg. A piccolo solo, the "Canary Polka," will also be rendered by Theo. A. Loebl. It would be a compliment to the band, and a deserved one, if the survivors of Harrison's regiment, who will attend to-night, would make it a point to appear in the uniform worn at Washington.

BY THE COURT HOUSE LOUNGER.

Judge Irvin's Court-room is the rendezvous for a hundred men, who hang about the room day after day and seem quite indignant if the doors are not opened for them promptly. Consequently, the air in the room is always foul.

"I notice," said the Judge, "that no such crowds are allowed in the superior or Circuit Court-rooms, and I don't see why I should have to submit to it. I sometimes think I will have the room cleared of but two or three of them. I keep them out of the majority of the crowd is made up of idlers, who come in here perhaps because they have no place else to go."

File Clerk Harry Springsteen recently astonished his friends by appearing in the office wearing a heavy pair of brogans. "Neuralgia is the bane of my life," he explained, "and I got these heavy shoes so my feet won't get damp." His feet didn't get damp, but the heavy shoes blistered them so he had to be taken home in a hack. He sold the shoes to a junk dealer.

When Sullivan was preparing to make an assignment, there was a good deal of whispering and nodding going on between Sullivan and Billy Sproutle that naturally excited the balance of the deputies who wondered what was going on. John Shelby was apprised of something being in the wind, and came down stairs after a little investigation he called George Haskirk into the room and whispered:

"I've got the whole thing."

"55¢ that's up," whispered George.

"Why Sullivan and Billy are going to buy the Indianapolis Base Ball Club. Don't let on you know what they are up to."

Mr. Shelby was firm in his belief until the crash came. If there is anything that Sproutle does hate it's a base ball.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Thursday, March 7, 1889.

PARTITION—IMPROVEMENTS.

13,620. Julia A. Allen and Rufus Hawley et al. Marshall C. C. Reversed. Berkshire, J.

(1) In a suit in partition the court has no power to require one party in common to pay his co-tenant for the latter's interest in the land or for improvements made and taxes paid. The property must be divided or sold.

(2) A tenant in common in possession makes improvements on the real estate in good faith, a tenant, upon a sale of the property in partition proceedings is only entitled to his share of the proceeds exclusive of the improvements.

JURISDICTION—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

13,543. George W. Royce et al. vs. Jane Turnbull et al. Washington C. C. Affirmed. C. J.

(1) When it does not appear affirmatively that notice was not issued, but it does appear that jurisdiction was assumed and a final judgment rendered by a court of general jurisdiction, jurisdiction will be presumed.

(2) An action to quiet title is barred in five years. (3) The disabilities of infancy and coverture can not be tacked together to avoid the statute of limitations.

(4) Title may be acquired to land by open, exclusive, adverse possession under a claim of ownership for twenty years. (5) The provision of section 27, R. S. 1881, that the time during which the defendant the non-resident of the State shall not be computed in favor of the periods of limitation, is not available in a partition proceeding.

(6) In a partition proceeding the period of limitation in favor of a plaintiff who has been a non-resident and who has a cause of action against a resident of this State. He can not set off that the time he was a non-resident shall be deducted.

QUITTING TITLE—MARRIED WOMAN—PLEADING.

13,590. John Raliff vs. James A. Stretch. Grant C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.

(1) Under a complaint to quiet title, all defenses are admissible in evidence under the general rule, but a defense is not available on a pleading in a married woman to a special answer.

(2) A married woman is as much bound by the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction as a single woman.

(3) Where the matter specially pleaded in an answer is not a defense, it is not available under a paragraph which remains in a pleading, unless the description can be ascertained from the record, it is void.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

13,595. Thomas A. Feden vs. Frederick B. Mail. Owen C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.

(1) In a suit for damages for malicious prosecution, the plaintiff may introduce in evidence the proceedings in a civil suit instituted by him against the defendant for an accounting a few days before the criminal proceedings were commenced against the plaintiff in order to show a motive for the prosecution other than the belief that the plaintiff was guilty of a criminal offense.

(2) A letter written by the plaintiff to the defendant before either the civil or criminal proceeding was commenced, telling the latter that the writer had sold certain cattle, and showing that he acted in good faith, is admissible in evidence for the plaintiff, in an action for malicious prosecution, in charging the plaintiff with the larceny of the cattle and the commencement of the criminal proceeding.

(3) Where one partner is indebted to his co-partner, the latter has a right to sell partnership property and apply the proceeds to his own use.

LAUREY BY PRELUDER.

14,788. Laura March vs. The State. Marion Criminal Court. Affirmed. Elliot, C. J.

(1) Where a fraudulent device or scheme is resorted to for the purpose of diverting the owner of title and possession, the offense is larceny. The doctrine that there must be a trespass in order to constitute larceny, is exploded.

(2) A defendant can not obtain a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence solely by producing a letter exculpating him from the charge and swearing that it was written by a person by whom it purports to be signed.

To turn grey hair to its natural color and healthy, use Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer, the best and most reliable preparation science has given.

The Vanderbilt's Big Scheme.

The Vanderbilts have purchased 15,000 shares of Big Four stock.

This is not a controlling interest, but it is the beginning of the consolidation of the Bee Line and the Big Four. The deal ultimately looks to the absorption by the Vanderbilts of the Chesapeake & Ohio, which is fed by the Big Four, then the Cleveland, St. Louis & Kansas City, in course of construction, is to be added to the new system. It is 320 miles in length; the Big Four has 335, Bee Line 735.

Fire Insurance Adjustment.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7, 1889.

Received from Citizens' Insurance Company of Evansville, through McMillan & Dark, General Agents, four hundred and eighty-six dollars in settlement of loss and damage by fire, which occurred on February 22, 1889, on our property on St. Wayne ave., Indianapolis, Ind., insured under your policy No. 1,635, and which policy is hereby canceled and surrendered to the company. We thank you for your prompt adjustment and payment of our loss.

OTTO STECHER and Co.

RYAN's hats are the best for the money. Sole agent for Dupont's celebrated hats, 21 and 23 South Illinois street.

The Noted Tanglewood Dairy

Will be continued under its new manager and proprietor, A. C. Kenney.

OUR Silver Leaf Bread makes the whole family happy three times a day—Flour Exchange.

GENERAL HARRISON'S departure from the city is secreted by business men generally, but Mr. Knox, of the Bates House Barber Shop, tells us his fourteen barbers are kept busy, just the same. The excellent work of this shop is a guarantee of big trade always.

BARRY'S Tricopherous, recommended a sovereign remedy for all ailments of the hair and scalp.

COTE D'OR.

The pure California grape juice, for sale by George Porter, corner Russell avenue and Meridian street, at only 50 cents per bottle.

COMSTOCK'S

30 Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-Wind Hunting Case Watches.

\$3.50 Ladies' Solid Gold American Hunting Case Stem-Wind Watches.

\$2.50 Gent's Box Joint Filled Case American Stem-Wind Watches.

Make no mistake, the No. 125 East Washington street.

COMSTOCK'S

WEAVERING OVERCOAT OF Broad Sarsaparilla.

DEM